

Reference Page — The 4 Ts of Poetry Analysis

Directions: Use the **four Ts of poetry** to analyze **5 poems**:

1. **Six** poems from the poetry packet called “Poetry Speaks Who I Am” (one from each “station”)
2. **Three** slam poems from the slideshow called “Slam Poems 4 Us”

These are the frames through which we will examine our chosen poems.

***** IMPORTANT! Your responses will be recorded on Sutori, which has been shared with you through Google Classroom.**

Frames	Clarifying Questions	Sentence Stems & Notes
<p>1 Topic</p>	<p>What is the poem about? <i>In other words, what is the subject or topic of the poem?</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ This poem is about... ❖ In this poem, the poet talks about... ❖ This poem covers the topic of...
<p>2 Tone</p> <p>CLICK ON THE WORD TONE TO GET A LIST OF TONE WORDS</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. How does the poet feel about their topic? <i>In other words, what is the poet’s tone?</i> 2. Does the tone shift at any point in the poem? If so, where or when? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ The tone of this poem is... ❖ The poet clearly feels... ❖ At first the poet’s tone is...Then... ★ The tone of the poem shifts when... ★ The tone stays the same throughout the poem.

3 Technique

1. What techniques (or ways of writing poetry) does the poet use?
2. Why does the poet use this technique (or what effect is the poet going for)?

Techniques include the following:

Note: If you click on the link you see an example of that technique in action

- [Alliteration](#)
- [Anaphora](#)
- [Assonance](#)
- [Ballad](#)
- [Cacophony](#)
- [Confessional](#)
- [Couplet](#)
- [Enjambment](#)
- [Free Verse](#)
- [Meter](#)
- [Onomatopoeia](#)
- [Repetition](#)
- [Rhyme](#)
- [Rhythm](#)
- [Round](#)
- [Sonnet](#)
- [Stanza](#)

- ❖ The poet uses...
- ❖ The poet uses these techniques to help the reader understand...
- ❖ The poet uses these techniques to...

Technique Terms Defined:

Alliteration - The repetition of the beginning sound of two or more words placed near one another. Alliteration is used to create mood, emphasize a subject, or create a memorable image

Anaphora - The repetition of the first word or clause in successive sentences or lines. Anaphora helps create rhythm, make lines more memorable and evoke emotions in readers.

Assonance - The repetition of vowel sounds in words that are placed close together. Like alliteration, it is used to create a mood.

Ballad - Poems that narrate a story, often accompanied by music. Ballads are traditionally written with types of rhyme and meter.

Cacophony - Harsh or discordant sounds, often the result of repetition and combination of consonants within a group of words. The opposite of euphony. Writers frequently use cacophony to express energy or create mood.

Confessional - Vividly self-revealing verse associated with a number of American poets writing in the 1950s and 1960s.

Couplet - A pair of successive rhyming lines, usually of the same length.

Enjambment - The running-over of a sentence or phrase from one poetic line to the next

Free Verse - Non-metrical, non-rhyming lines that closely follow the natural rhythms of speech. A regular pattern of sound or rhythm may emerge in free-verse lines, but the poet does not adhere to a metrical plan in their composition. This gives the poet more artistic expression.

Meter - The rhythmical pattern of stressed and unstressed syllables in a line. It is used to give the poem a melodic effect.

Onomatopoeia - Words that represent sounds; poet's use it to make a poem memorable or to add an element of reality

Repetition - Words or phrases that are repeated; used to make a poem more memorable or to create rhythm

Rhyme - The repetition of syllables, typically at the end of a verse line. Rhymed words conventionally share all sounds following the word's last stressed syllable.

Rhythm - Patterns of sound in poetry using rhyme, repetition, meter and so on.

Round - Cyclical poem; the first and the last lines of the poem contain the same idea

Sonnet - A 14-line poem with a variable rhyme scheme originating in Italy and brought to England. Literally it is a "little song," the sonnet traditionally reflects upon a single feeling, with a clarification or "turn" of thought in its concluding lines. There are many different types of sonnets.

Stanza - A grouping of lines separated from others in a poem. In modern free

		<p>verse, the stanza, like a prose paragraph, can be used to mark a shift in mood, time, or thought.</p>
<p>4 To Me <i>(Personal Connection)</i></p>	<p>How do you connect to this poem? How does this poem “speak” to you?</p>	